

## THE FENIAN FIASCO.

## AN ENGAGEMENT AT TROUT RIVER.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE "BATTLE"—THE SOIL OF CANADA ONLY INVADED FOR FIVE HUNDRED YARDS—REMARKABLY SHORT STAY OF THE INVADERS—THEY LEAVE THEIR KILLED AND WOUNDED BEHIND THEM—THEIR ARMS TAKEN AWAY BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.

MALONE, May 27.—Gen. Starr of Cincinnati, at 7 this morning, crossed the line at Trout River, and advanced with his command, numbering not more than 300 stragglers included, about 500 yards, when he deployed on the right and left of the road, his extreme right resting on Trout River. He had not occupied this position long when the British troops, and Canadian Militia emerged from the woods a little in front, and on the other side of the Fenians. Line of battle was at once formed by the British, and a sharp steady fire was opened on the Fenians. There was at the time a small rail fence in front of the latter which was immediately converted into a sort of a stockade. The Fenians, who had been told by Gen. Starr to keep up a steady fire for ten minutes, obeyed the orders, and stopped the advance of the British. Before the expiration of the ten minutes, the Canadian troops, far outnumbering the Fenians, made a movement as if they intended to flank and capture the invaders, when Gen. Starr formed what may be called a rear guard, and a retreat was ordered. The British continued firing, pressing the Fenians, who managed to maintain comparatively good order until they reached the United States line, when a parting volley was given the British, and the "battle" of Trout River was over.

Who commanded the British troops is not known. On the Fenian side, under Gen. Starr, were Col. Robert Callen, Aid-de-Camp, of Hamilton, Ohio; Major William O'Malley, Aid-de-Camp; Major William H. Shammings, Inspector-General; Major Daniel Sharp, Quartermaster, of Rochester; Col. William L. Thompson, of Albany; Col. M. O'Neill of Philadelphia, Col. Smith of Buffalo, Col. Campbell of Youngstown, Pa., and Lieut.-Col. Marion of Toledo. The losses are one killed, one wounded, and one missing, who were all in the "6th Regiment," Col. Thompson, who does not know the names of his wounded and missing.

This preponderance of field officers gives a good insight into the general condition of affairs. There are many more officers than are needed, and not enough men for the work undertaken. The Fenians had not in the affair to-day, which is ridiculously dignified as "the battle of Trout River," and have not at their command, a single piece of artillery. The English had a few pieces, and they were effectively worked. The men engaged have different views. Some denounce Gen. Starr and others uphold him, but this alternate support and denunciation is the fate of all who have commanded the Fenian "army."

The men are now loitering about in this place unaided, without means to procure food or lodgings. They cannot but be suffering, although they keep up good spirits. About 200 Fenians arrived at 2 to-day, and the announcement of the defeat at Trout River and the appearance of affairs here, makes them believe that all is over.

Gen. Gleason is in command of the Fenians now, and the United States Marshal has seized a large quantity of the arms. Their capture is suggested, but if such an attempt is made, of course the United States troops will resist, and then comes an end to the whole affair. No amount of money can now prevent the complete if not altogether ignominious defeat of the so-called "invasion of Canada," and if any man intends to come to the front, he will need to supply himself with money enough to obtain food and shelter, and then pay his way back, if he does not care to suffer much, or to live on the bounty of the benevolent. The reckless dash may yet be made somewhere, but the results cannot be altered.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR—SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF GEN. STARR.

TROUT RIVER, near MALONE, N. Y., May 27.—Another engagement took place this morning on the Trout River line, three-quarters of a mile over the border. The Fenians were routed, and immediately withdrew to their encampment on the American side, which is within a stone's throw of the dividing line. One man belonging to the Fenian force was killed, two were severely wounded, while a captain was taken prisoner. Not a single Canadian received a scratch.

Last night that portion of the Fenian army quartered here was augmented by the arrival of 300 men from New-York and Troy, and the prospects of those who had fought at Cook's Corner began to brighten. It was thought that a grand rally could be made, and that by a vigorous and determined effort their fortunes might be somewhat retrieved. To that end these more cheerful than the rest encouraged their fellows, and it was finally resolved upon to make a bold advance.

It may be mentioned that for some days past the regular encampment of the Fenians has been on the bank of the Trout River, and within a few hundred yards from the border. This is the point where customs are paid, while it also forms a small village, there being several wooden structures in the vicinity. The Fenian camp was immediately at the rear of a little church, secure in its way, but very much exposed. Here they encamped, and at once placed guards on sentry, but their movements and doings generally could easily be observed from the Canadian side. Wednesday, probably not more than 100 Fenians, with their officers, had congregated, but that number was gradually increased by the slow arrival of stragglers, who were compelled to walk 12 miles from Malone, over a wretched road, to reach the place.

When the train arrived last evening, the men were quite fatigued and fagged out from exhaustion, having, it was said, eaten nothing but a few hard crackers during their 24 hours' journey. Under the circumstances, therefore, they did not at once proceed to the encampment at Trout River, but lingered here in Malone, some sleeping in the depot, others in barns and hallways. A few, however, journeyed out in the dark. When the day dawned, the word was given to move from Malone, and about 50 men promptly answered the summons. Prostrated by hunger and fatigue, a great many were unable to proceed, and, though determined to fight, waited until their strength should be recruited. At about 4 o'clock the men began to rouse themselves properly, and having been given to understand that an engagement was to take place in a few hours, they left Malone in small groups and wended their way toward camp. It was a weary tramp, and the prospects were anything but encouraging.

Meanwhile a company of United States Regulars arrived at Malone from Sackett's Harbor, a circumstance which induced the Fenians to quit the town more rapidly and in larger numbers. It was fully 8 o'clock when any sort of an attempt was made to organize the Fenians at the camping ground. The

details came in irregularly and at long intervals, and, although a reinforcement was anxiously expected, none put in an appearance. The straggling party that dribbled in at once domed some kind of a uniform, and were armed with fine breech-loaders and plenty of ammunition. They now numbered 350 men, one-third veterans, and the rest, though stanch and hardy-looking fellows, evidently untrained and undisciplined. Officers, lieutenants, and privates were all mixed up together—indeed it was impossible to tell one from the other—and most of the men present were entirely ignorant as to who was in command, their destination, or any circumstances whatever of the coming battle. To most of them Gen. Starr, the commander, was completely unknown, and all the preliminary evolutions were characterized by much disorder. Great excitement prevailed. All the preparatory arrangements being irregularly carried out, some grumbled at the paucity of the numbers, some at the officers who appeared to know very little of what they were about, and others at the ill-timed attempt generally. But a rigid determination was observable on most of the men, many of whom were not slow to give vent to their feelings of indignation against Great Britain. Some swore they would sooner die than return home.

After much parleying the Fenians were got together, and at the word of command the force moved out upon the road and faced in the direction of the border. Scarcely a whisper was heard as the men approached the line. On they marched, irregularly to be sure, but with a rapidity and apparent desire for fight that plainly showed to the observer that should their foe be encountered an engagement must take place.

The Fenians crossed the border at twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, and continued on their march in a solid body for about half a mile, when, passing through a maple grove, they halted and commenced to throw up breastworks.

This undertaking they began with a will, and were proceeding briskly when suddenly the Canadian forces bore in sight at a distance of about 800 yards. Their appearance was like an apparition, but the sight of the red coats roused the Fenians. They seemed to forget their position, and by a suppressed cry intimated their desire for the struggle. The Canadian force, numbering 1,800 men and 800 horses, chiefly consisted of the Huntington volunteers, and were under command of Col. Bagot, of the 69th Regulars, British Army.

Upon the approach of the Canadian volunteers the Fenians were drawn up in line of battle, sixteen skirmishers having been previously thrown out about twenty yards in advance of the main body. The spectacle was a strange one, and fully exhibited the thorough foolhardiness of the men who desired to avenge their wrongs. The Fenians stood still, but the Canadian forces continued to advance in three columns, and first opened the battle by a round of musketry.

The distance between the contending forces, however, was too great for the shots to take effect. The Fenians promptly answered the fire. Poorly covered by the main line, the band of skirmishers blindly advanced, the Canadians meanwhile firing away, and the Fenians returning fire with all the appearance of determination to maintain their position. A loud, sharp volley came through the trees, and the leader of the skirmishers, Dennis Dugan, was numbered among the dead. The Canadians were now rapidly advancing on the Fenians' breastworks, all the time keeping up the fire. The right and left columns commenced to deploy skirmishers, the intention being to surround and capture the entire of the Fenian body.

Previous to this Gen. Starr gave the order to retreat, but with remarkable daring and coolness the Fenians in the front defiantly answered him: "Never! never! We will fight, and let us die rather than go back. Come on!" But heedless of their entreaties to lead them to battle, Gen. Starr turned round alone and disappeared. With desperation the Fenians rallied, but being without a leader, they fired indiscriminately. They were beyond control, and every single man seemed to fight on his own separate account, unconscious that within a few minutes they would be perhaps beyond the hope of deliverance.

The volunteers were now closing around their adversaries, and as if by way of warning, fired several volleys in rapid succession, and another of the Fenian skirmishers, an officer named Donnelly, fell to the ground. The Fenians, entirely out of order and desperate and completely demoralized, were about to make a wild charge, when, suddenly, they wheeled around, and scattering, fled in different directions.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE "SEAT OF WAR"—THE FENIAN LEADERS WRANGLING AMONG THEMSELVES—REMARKS OF ANOTHER ADVANCE.

MALONE, N. Y., May 27.—10:30 p. m.—On the return of the Fenians here from Holbrook's, Mannix, the Centre of Malone, harangued them not to come back from the front, and without effect.

The name of the Fenian taken prisoner in the fight is Wm. Hogan of Philadelphia. Gen. Gleason is now speaking to the Fenians in their rendezvous, the fair grounds, endeavoring to muster to retake the guns, provisions, and ammunition from the United States Marshal and regulars at Leahy's Farm.

The officers up to the present time are disputing angrily with him. Gleason is using every effort to have another fight; he has received a dispatch stating that his brother Patrick is entrenched 12 miles beyond the boundary line at Pigeon Hill, with 40 men. Gleason's brother will not relinquish his position, but will await the arrival of Gen. Spear, who has advanced from on to the front.

There is intense excitement among the Fenians here in reference to the matter, and a movement may be made by Gleason later in the night. He says he will have the arms, &c., at any risk, even if he has to come in conflict with the United States troops. The United States artillery here are doing police duty and patrolling the streets, to prevent any disturbance. The force of United States troops here are amply sufficient to prevent any movement by the Fenians, unless the latter entirely conceal their plans, which is not likely.

SAD CONDITION OF THE REMNANTS OF THE "GRAND ARMY" AT ST. ALBANS—THE AUTHORITIES FEEDING THEM—GEN. SPEAR THREATENED BY HIS OWN MEN—FURTHER ARRESTS BY THE INDOCTRINABLE POSTER—A FENIAN PRISONER TO BE HUNG BY THE CANADIANS TO-DAY.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 27.—The only Fenians that left for their homes last evening were the "Burlington Boys" the rest remained here, and were provided with food by order of United States Marshal Foster and the village authorities. The presence of United States troops and the closing of liquor saloons served to make them orderly and peaceable. The depot furnished shelter for about 100; others were quartered on their sympathizing friends, while still others were compelled to pass the night without shelter. The men are moneyless, and the officers have only enough to provide for their own wants. Some of the men foolishly assert that Gen. O'Neill has \$100,000 or \$200,000 of Fenian funds in his possession, but this statement must be taken with many grains of allowance. They have been loitering about the streets this morning in squads of 10 or more, discussing their probable fate and destination.

Gen. Spear held a council of war this morning, and the consultation culminated in the issuing of an order by Gen. Spear ordering the men to go into camp two or three miles from here. One or two hundred obeyed the order, or at least left the Franklin Gen. Spear wanted the men to return to the Franklin line, as their presence there would necessarily draw a portion of the Canadian troops from Huntington back to that point; and many of the men expressed an earnest desire to go to Malone, and would have done so last evening or this morning if they had had money enough to pay for their passage to it, but

they have not, and they are not likely to have at present.

The United States Marshal received a telegram last night from Washington that the Government will not pay for their transportation home, but that the expense must be borne by the State Government. This was unexpected, as at the time of the other Fenian raid four years ago the Government willingly offered to pay the transportation bills of the returning Fenians.

Col. Mosby is reported to have been here yesterday, and is said to have left for the border at an early hour this morning with 50 picked men. The report, however, needs confirmation, as do many other reports that are flying about.

The Fenians, as well as others, still continue to express great indignation at the manner of the burial of their comrade, Rowe, who was certainly put under the ground, if reports are true, in a most inhuman way by the Canadian troops.

Further intelligence from Gen. Donnelly, who is still at Franklin, says that he is failing very fast, and is not likely to live very long. The bullet still remains in his thigh, and cannot be removed.

The Fenians who left here this forenoon only proceeded north about 21 miles, where it was expected a council was to be held, but the council was merely a discussion of the situation by the men themselves. Gen. Spear was near the main body, and read to the various little squads that gathered about his carriage the favorable telegrams that he had received from the fight near Malone. His object was to convince the Fenians that they ought to go to the aid of their comrades at that point; but they were not easily convinced. They condemned the management of Gen. O'Neill in the most emphatic terms, and said they had but little faith in the other leaders. They remained at the point above named until about 3 o'clock, when they commenced marching back to town in military order, reaching here about 4 o'clock. On their arrival the news of the Fenian repulse near Trout River quickly spread among them, and their only talk was of obtaining transportation home at the earliest moment. Gen. Gleason, who has certainly been in town to-day, notwithstanding his reported presence at Malone, left in the noon train for the latter point. He was in constant conversation with Fenian officers and men, but the result showed that he had little or no influence in controlling their movements.

Gen. Foster saw Col. John H. Brown standing in a large group of Fenians, in front of the Tremont House to-day, and immediately arrested him upon a warrant made out by United States District-Attorney B. F. Field, for violation of the Neutrality laws. No resistance was offered, and within half an hour the Colonel was arraigned before United States Commissioner Jasper Rand, and, in default of \$5,000 bail, was ordered to be committed. Col. Brown resides in Lawrence, Mass., and is a brave and handsome officer, who went into the fight at the head of Capt. Cronin's company, with a musket in his hand, and would have commanded the skirmish line if the men had waited long enough to form one.

The *Messenger* has a report that Thomas Murphy, the teamster from St. Albans, who was captured with his brother, Lewis, by the Canadians near Cook's Corner, on Tuesday night, is to be hung to-morrow. Murphy has a family of children in this place. Guns, Meade, McDowell, Inralls, and Van Yliet arrived to-day, and are at the Weldon House. United States Marshal Foster to-day received the following order: WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1870. Gen. G. P. FOSTER: The President directs you to cause to be seized, and held by the military forces of the United States, all arms and munitions of war which you can find prepared and intended for the invasion of Canada by the Fenians. Communicate with the military commander. E. R. HOAR, Attorney-General.

He has obeyed the order, and Gen. Arnold is now seizing all the arms in the hands of Fenians now in town.

Gen. Foster has also arrested Capt. John J. Malachuk of Burlington, one of the Fenian officers, and to-morrow he will be examined before Commissioner Rand. He has also arrested Major Hugh McGinnis of Lawrence, Mass., the officer who fired the field piece at the Canadians. He waived examination, and in default of \$1,000 bail has been committed.

Four car loads of Fenians have just left for home, all buying tickets. It is believed their friends from home sent them money. A few belong in Burlington, but most of them go to Marlboro', Mass., and some to Connecticut. About 200 are still here, who claim to be out of money. Gen. Spear is now at the Tremont House, slightly intoxicated, and not arrested. Some think he will surrender to authorities for protection from his own men, who threaten his life. They denounce O'Neill for "mal-faience," and Spear for "non-faience," and swear that "brave and honest Irishmen can never again be fooled by cowardly and dishonest leaders."

Some queer stories are in circulation here, reflecting on Gen. O'Neill's generosity and courage while in action. The Canadian forces held a step ridge, plentifully strewn with immense bowlders, behind which a dozen men were safe, and intersected by stone walls. Here 100 men could easily hold 500 in check if assailed in front; but, instead of attempting to flank this strong position, O'Neill marched his men straight up the road across the narrow bridge, where for a quarter of a mile they were under direct command of the Canadian muskets, and where their shots must prove wholly ineffective; and, further, instead of bringing up his field pieces to dislodge the Canadians, deploying his advance as skirmishers, and crossing the line of the little creek beyond, in a widely-spread line to draw and scatter the enemy's fire, and then advancing his main line of battle, he marched his men down the road in column of fours, solid, right into the teeth of the enemy. Mr. Alvah Richards, who lives in the brick house just this side the line, declares that after the first firing O'Neill rushed into his house and up stairs into one of his chambers. Mr. Richards, resenting this freedom, ordered him out, and the General went. He made his way back to the ledge in the rear of the house, and thence through the woods to the rear of Mr. Vincent's house, about half a mile toward Franklin as O'Neill declares, to bring up reinforcements, but as some of his men declared and many citizens think, to deliver himself up to Marshal Foster, where he struck the road and was taken into custody. Mr. Vincent, a resident here, stood by Gen. O'Neill's side when Gen. Foster made the arrest, and he laments at the idea of the Fenian leader being any other than a willing victim. He says that several of O'Neill's men were close by, and a hundred or more in easy earshot; that no compulsion was used by the Marshal, and that O'Neill's resistance was confined to saying, "But you mustn't arrest me." Foster replied, "I shall do my duty, and you must go with me." O'Neill then said something about Gen. Foster's assuming responsibility, when the General and his deputy fairly assisted him into the carriage and drove down the road, past his reinforcements coming up.

The men have behaved admirably here, and though all good citizens disapproved their attempt to invade Canada, notwithstanding many citizens here have unpleasant feelings toward Canada, the rank and file have found much generous sympathy.

A company of United States regulars passed through here this evening en route from Boston to Malone. They were joined here by two other companies. The Fenians in town belong almost exclusively in New-York, Boston, and Bridgeport. The authorities have issued rations to them. Some have lain down in the park, a few in outbuildings, but most of them in the spacious railroad station. They say they will start for home to-morrow, if they have to go on foot.

It may be worthy of mention that the Fenian "army" here was reinforced by the immense number of three to-night, who say they meant to get in at the death. They think they have succeeded—the "death" being that of Fenianism forevermore! THE FENIAN FIZZLE IN THE CABINET—GEN. FOSTER COMPLIMENTED BY THE PRESIDENT—AN OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF HIS SERVICES TO BE MADE.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Cabinet were in session for nearly three hours to-day. All the members were present except Secretary Robeson, who has gone to the Naval Academy at Annapolis for a day or two. It is understood that the Fenian demonstration on the Canada border was one of the important themes, and that the reports of the Secretary of State, of War, and the Attorney-General derived from their joint information received this morning were conclusive that the demonstration is a complete fizzle. The President complimented U. S. Marshal Foster for the prompt and efficient manner in which he had acted in the arrest of O'Neill, and this compliment will be transmitted to Gen. Foster from the Attorney-General's office in an official manner.

A CONTRA DICTIO—THE BRITISH MINISTER SATISFIED WITH THE EFFORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE THE LAWS.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The rumor from Ottawa, that Minister Thornton has been directed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to demand protection of the Canadian frontier by President Grant, is untrue. On the contrary, the British Minister, on behalf of his Government, is satisfied with what President Grant is doing to suppress the Fenian invasion, and has so expressed himself to our Government. GEN. BRANNAN AT OGDENSBURG—MEASURES TO PRESERVE THE PEACE.

OGDENSBURG, May 27.—Gen. J. M. Brannan of the United States Army, arrived here to-day and assumed command of the regular forces. Major Haskins has been dispatched to Malone with one company of men to assist United States Deputy Marshal Benedict in enforcing the Neutrality laws. Capt. Wheeler, with one company, has been stationed at Potsdam Junction. Three other companies are at this place en route from the revenue cutter Chase. These men are all of the First Artillery. No orders have been received, as reported, to put the Chase in commission.

The Fenians here all discredit the reported arrest of Gen. O'Neill, and state that the person arrested was only personating him as a part of the plan of action. The Fenian officer here in charge of transportation reports that Gen. O'Neill was at Malone yesterday, and there paid to an officer in charge of transportation at Potsdam Junction a considerable sum of money to use for forwarding the Fenians to the border. Large supplies of provisions have been forwarded from this point. The Fenians here are very active and confident. The regular troops here are mostly Irishmen and Fenian sympathizers, and if brought to confront the Fenians, it is doubtful if they can be handled by their officers.

FENIANS STILL LOOKING FOR A FIGHT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 27.—A car-load of Fenians passed here at 6:45 p. m., going north. Squads of them are on board later trains.

CANADIAN REPORTS.

ANOTHER FENIAN "ARMY" ROUTED—THEY BREAK AT THE FIRST VOLLEY—NONE OF THE CANADIANS INJURED—ONLY ONE FENIAN KILLED AND ONE TAKEN PRISONER.

TORONTO, Ont., May 27.—Matters in the neighborhood of Huntington early this morning assumed a good deal of interest. Gleason was reported to be in command of the Fenians, who were said to be well armed. The Canadian forces were immediately assembled, and active preparations were made for a fight. Troops were also ordered back to Pigeon Hill in anticipation of further trouble there. A small force of Fenians has also appeared at Island Pond. All quiet on the Niagara and Detroit frontiers.

At 5 o'clock all the troops here, consisting of the 69th Regiment of Regulars, the volunteer garrison (artillery and engineers) of Montreal, and the Huntington Battalion—all under command of Col. Bagot of the 69th—made an advance on the Front River line, where the Fenians had made a breastwork of rails leading across the field on the north bank of the Trout River.

At 8:30 o'clock, Col. Bagot ordered the Huntington Volunteers, under command of Col. McEshen, to deploy across the field. The 69th was ordered to advance along the road, and the artillery to cross the river and go up the south bank. The movements were performed at once, and the whole line opened fire. The Fenians fled at once, not firing more than 30 shots. The Canadians followed, firing as they went, until they reached the boundary line, when they stopped. The Fenian officers tried to reform their men on crossing the line, using swords and revolvers, but it was all in vain; on they rushed to their old camp.

None of the Canadians were hurt, and the Fenians had only a few wounded. One is said to have been killed, and one was taken prisoner. The United States troops are advancing from Malone, and it is said they will take the Fenians prisoners before night. The Fenians numbered from 1,500 to 2,000; the Canadians about 1,000.

Reinforcements arrived during the day, among them being Prince Arthur, who caused great enthusiasm by marching to the front with the volunteers.

There must now be over 8,000 Canadian volunteers and regulars under arms along the Vermont and Northern New-York frontier to Montreal.

There is some talk of further Fenian operations at Cook's Corners, near Pigeon Hill, but it is hardly probable, as the whole rabble are utterly demoralized, and fighting more or less among themselves. A report reached here to-night that a Fenian force was gathering on the Detroit River. Ample preparations, however, are made in that quarter.

A frigate will reach Quebec to-morrow, having on board the 78th Regiment from Halifax.

THE CANADIAN CAMP—SHARPSHOOTERS COMING IN—FENIAN MILITARY STORES.

PIGEON HILL, Quebec—Canadian Camp, May 27.—There are 600 Canadian sharpshooters at this point posted in woods behind rocks and trees, with side lines of pickets. Col. Smith is in command. Not a word is spoken above a whisper. No one is allowed inside the lines who is not well known personally.

Not a light is allowed. The Colonel's tent stands within three sides square of logs, four feet high. The men are under excellent discipline, and in fine spirits. The sharpshooters are coming in from all directions. They are all farmers, who have taken degrees in hunting skill, and are said to be the very best shots in the whole country. Another brush seems to be expected at the scene of the first contest and Canadian victory.

The only Canadian casualty reported thus far is that of one private accidentally shot through the hand while playing with a revolver. Among the Fenian property found on the field of battle, on Wednesday, were various medical stores in considerable profusion.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS—THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

TORONTO, May 27.—The Canadian newspapers, in treating of the present Fenian raid, express the following views: In its effect upon Canada, Fenianism is a miserable pest, a cause of annoyance and expense, a nuisance which the country is forced to suffer from continually without reason, entailing loss of life in an ignominious and a disturbance of business relations. To these evils the Canadian people would be relieved if the Government was sufficiently considerate of their position or assumed its due share of the responsibility. They hold that the Imperial Government is remiss in not making proper representations at Washington, and demanding of the United States Government that it shall take some steps to prevent these recurring invasions, the murder of brave men, and waste of money. Canada, being a colony, is in no position to transact with the United States Government. Fenianism has received the countenance and support of pro-Fenian men and political parties, that O'Neill and his chief confederates have been allowed to go about openly begging for contributions and raising money with the avowed purpose of invading Canada. Public opinion

in this country has been permitted. President Grant's proclamation, without a sufficient force to support it, is a farce. Unfriendly to Great Britain, it has steadily marked the policy of the United States Government in its treatment of Fenianism.

FENIAN MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

It was predicted at the beginning of the Fenian raid, by the Anti-O'Neill men, that the movement would fail for want of funds. Now, the cry comes from all quarters, "We want money." Thousands of Fenians have swarmed the streets, and besiege the recruiting offices, but there is no money to pay for their transportation to the border. A card was circulated among the friends of Ireland to forward to the Fenians, and the officers in Fourth and Tenth Aves. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by many at the manner in which business was conducted at Hibernia Hall. The person who had been receiving recruits there was heartily denounced as a "bogus Fenian," one who cared more for his own pockets than for the cause of bleeding Ireland. It was frequently asserted that many of those engaged in soliciting funds were impostors. A company who paid a portion of their passage money over the Hudson River Road and received the assurance that they would be forwarded at once, found their arrival at the depot not on one hand or the other of the Fenian cause, but on one hand with the tickets. Some 15 or 20 dispatches were received at the headquarters in Fourth-st., but it was impossible to get a dispatch from any one whom they could trust. The fact was that they contained cheering accounts from the boys. About noon the news came that Gen. Gleason of the Fenians was at a grand charge on some unsuspecting quarter. No recruits were received at headquarters who could not pay the fare to the border. The Fenians were held, and considerable enthusiasm was created by the telegrams which were read. Head-centers and others were busy in looking after the recruits, and the Fenians were advised as to their destination, future movements, &c. Many tried to make the public believe that Gen. 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